YEVTEYEV, O.A.

Population maps in comprehensive national atlases. Vest.Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 15 no.4:20-25 Jl - Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra geodezii i kartografii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Population--Maps) (Atlases)

YEVTEYEV, O.A.; SLUKA, A.Ye.

Second edition of the French National Atlas in a new stage in the development of the French geography and cartography. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 4:140-143 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(France--Maps)

YEVTEYEV, O.A.

M.V.Lomonosov and cartography. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 5: Geog. 16 no.5:12-17 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra geodezii i kartografii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765) (Cartography)

YEVTEYEV, O.A.

Population maps in Soviet cartographic publications and geographical literature for 20 years, 1940-1960. Vop. geog. no.56:209-228 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Bibliography--Demography--Maps)

AUTHOR: Yatmanov, A.; Yevteyev, P.; Rubtsov, V. SOV-107-58-4-21/57

TITLE: When Will There Be Radio Parts? (Kogda zhe budut radiodetali?)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 4, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article contains correspondence from radio amateurs in various parts of the Soviet Union, complaining of the lack of radio components or materials for making these components. There are 2 drawings.

1. Radio equipment--Availability 2. Radio equipment--Maintenance
3. Radio operators--Amateurs

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YEVTEYEV, S.A.; KOTLYAKOV, V.M.

Snow fountains in Antarctica. Priroda 46 no.9:118 S '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1. Kompleksnaya Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya Akademii nauk SSSR (Mirnyy)

(Antarctic regions--Snow)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

3(

SOV/10-59-4-25/29

AUTHORS: Velichko, A.A., and Mints, A.A.

TITLE: The Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of the Institut Geografii AN USSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 152-154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article covers the Sixth Conference of Young Scientific Workers of the Institute of Geography AS USSR which took place in mid-March, 1958. 35 reports were read by the following scientific workers. I.S.Glukh reported on "Some Genetic Regularities in the Distribution of Atmospheric Precipitation", V.M. Kotlyakov and S.A. Yevteyev commented on structural methods in snow and ice research in the Antarctic region; L.F. Kunitsyn spoke on the connection between the relief and hydrographical network and the latest tectonic movements in the Northern

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Trans-Ural Area. S.P. Ovchinnikova evaluated the evaporation according to the water balance method from the African continent; N.Ya. Mironova discussed evaporation problems in the gulf of Kara-Bogaz-Gol; I.M. Lebedeva and Ye.N. Minayeva reported on the impact of solar radiation on snow during its melting in the Trans-Volga region; A.V. Yashina spoke on snow radiation near the Elbrus Weather Station; Ye.Ye. Gurtovaya lectured on snow conditions in the mountains of Central Caucasus; N.N. Orlov reported on his new method to measure the amount of snow carried by winds, whereby snow-flakes are recorded by a photoelectric device; Yu.L. Rauner, Yu.L. Kaganova, and N.I. Rudnev spoke on the heat balance observations they compiled at the Zagorskaya Scientific Station near Moscow; S.V. Bass lectured on spring water discharge and soil washout also studied there; N.N. Dreyer and I.N.Stezhenskaya lectured on how to

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calculate the maximal spring water discharge in the Yenisey and Lena rivers according to the method of M.F. Sribnyy; R.V. Nikolayeva lectured on sea levels of the Caspian sea during the V-XIX centuries and Z.I. Martynova on the lake levels in the Turgay depression during 1849-1958; L.I. Mukhina reported on the rivers and lakes of the Vitim plateau; N.V. Ryabkov discussed Pliocene forms of relief in the river valleys of the Kama basin; A.A. Velichko elucidated on loess deposits in the central areas of the Russian plain; D.A. Lilienberg lectured on "Torrent-Like Phenomena in Daghestan" and A.Ye. Yermakov on "Classification of Torrents in Central Caucasus"; A.G. Chikishev gave a geobotanic survey of the Central Urals; N.N. Gunina lectured on the division of the Trans-Ural wood-and-steppe area into single relief types;

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SOV/10-59-4-25/29

The Sixth Conference of Young S[illegible]ntific Workers of the Institut Geografii AN USSR (Institute of [illegible]graphy AS USSR)

M.Ya. Gorodetskaya explained how the hollows on the
left bank of the Irtysh river near Pavlodar origi-
nated; N.K. Kritskaya gave a short physical and
geographical survey on the Trans-Angara area; M.Ya.
Vonsher reported on her work experience in the ana-
lysis of a map of morphogenetic ground forms made
by aerial photography in the Buryatskaya ASSR. D.A.
Timofeyev discussed relief origin in the southern
part of the Amur and Zeya rivers area; V.P. Chichagov
compared morphological and morphometric methods to
measure roll coefficients; O.N. Shubnikova and Yu.V.
Morozov gave a zoogeographical survey on birds in the
central part of the Yakutskaya ASSR; Ye.S. Shatsillo
reported on the development of the Karaganda Industrial
area; A.V. Tikhonov discussed data on the distribu-
tion and specific features in the fishing economy of
the Evenkiyskiy natsional'nyy okrug (Evenki National
Area); V.L. Goroncy and B.S. Zhogev reported on the
lumber industry in the Arkhangel'skaya oblast'
and Gor'kovskiy ekonomicheskiy rayon (Gor'kiy
Economic District) respectively; N.P. Shtutsar
and G.L. Mel'nikova lectured on the physical traits,
population, and economy of the Land Baden-Wuerttem-
berg, West Germany. The conference was also attended
by representatives of the Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet (Moscow State University), Tsentral'nyy
institut prognozov (Central Institute of Prognoses),
Institut merzlotovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Perma-
frost Research AS USSR), and other organizations. The
following senior workers of the Institute of Geogra-
phy AS USSR took part in the discussions: A.P.
Gal'tsov, B.L. Dzerdzeyevskiy, L.D. Dolgushin, A.G.
Doskach, N.B. Dumitrashko, M.I. L'vovich, S.N. Ry-
azantsev, M.F. Sribnyy, B.A. Fedorovich, and others.

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Card 5/5

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YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Determining the amount of morainic materials transported by glaciers on the eastern coast of Antarctica. Inform.biul. Sov.antark.eksp. no.11:14-16 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Drift)

YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

The relief forming activity of the ice cover on the eastern coast of Antarctica. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.12:17-19 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Glaciers)

S/169/61/000/009/020/056
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Yevteyev, S. A.

TITLE: The structure of the Antarctic ice-sheet (from the data of expeditions of recent years and the results of work in the period of the International Geophysical Year)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 56, abstract 9V452.2 (V sb. Glyatsiol. issled. no. 5, M., AN SSSR, 1960, 27-37)

TEXT: Using literature on the structure of the ice of the Antarctic ice-sheet and the results of the investigations of the Soviet expeditions of 1956 - 1958, the author draws conclusions about the formation of the structure of different parts of the ice-sheet. Shelf-glacier ice is characterized by the regular increase in the size of the crystals and their lengthening with depth; differences also appear in the size and orientation of crystals in connection with the variable participation of melt-waters in the formation of ice and with differential movements in

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The structure of...

the mass of the ice. Glacial flows (outlet glaciers) which have a considerable speed of movement are also characterized by the increase in the size of crystals with depth; thus, on the Jones glacier, the average sectional area of a crystal comprises 1 mm^2 at a depth of 15 m from the surface and 330 mm^2 at a depth of 400 m. With depth, the tendency becomes stronger for the appearance of coarse parallelepiped forms on the crystals, whereupon their long axis is situated in the direction of movement, their short axis being disposed vertically. With depth, the principal axes of the crystals exhibit regulation in the vertical direction all the more clearly. Parts of the ice-sheet with little mobility have crystals of smaller dimensions than is the case with glacial flows, but the patterns of structural change with depth are qualitatively similar. The ice structure is most complex in the moraine-bearing series, in which three textural elements are distinguished: a band of actual moraine-bearing ice, milky-white ice, and transparent ice. Together with the marked differences in the structure of these three kinds of ice, a community of certain properties is displayed--in particular the similar orientation of the crystal axes (in a specific section of the glacier).

The structure of...

S/169/61/000/009/020/056
D228/D304

Investigation of the structural change on the artificial deformation of ice, snow, and firn specimens (according to the work of the 2nd Soviet KAE) has permitted the distinction of 6 deformation mechanisms which differ in the definite course of the qualitative structural changes with different correlations for the magnitudes of the normal and tangential stresses in time. Concrete pictures of the structure in different parts of the ice-sheet are outlined on the basis of the experimental work and field investigations. The influence of the reaction of ice with a bed, represented either by morain or bedrock, on its structure is also appraised. There is a bibliography with 8 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/169/61/000/008/016/053
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Yevteyev, S. A.

TITLE: Determining the intensity of the relief-forming activity of the ice cover of the Eastern Antarctic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1961, 72, abstract 8V540 (V sb. "Glyatsiol. issled. no. 5", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 88-94, English summary)

TEXT: An attempt was made of determining the intensity of the relief-forming activity of ice, by taking into account the content of moraines in the ice (25 determinations) and the velocity of movement of the ice cover in the territory of Eastern Antarctic investigated. It was calculated that the summary transfer of moraine material in the region investigated was 0.08 km^3 per year. From these regions the ice streams transfer annually about 0.05 km^3, and 0.03 km^3 moraine material is transported through the border of a weakly differentiated ice cover. This moraine material is deposited in the sea by the icebergs in a strip of about 630 km width, i.e. on a surface of about 11,300,850 sq km. The thickness of the layer of moraine material, deposited yearly on the shelf, is

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Determining the intensity of the relief-forming ...

0.07 mm. It is assumed that the summary drift from the whole continent is 0.69 km^3 of moraines per year. Consequently, due to the erosive and plowing-up activity of the ice, an about 0.05 mm thick layer of material is yearly removed from the surface of the Antarctic continent (the continent surface is assumed to be 13.1 million km^2). There are 14 references.

I. Nekrasov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

SYROYECHKOVSKIY, Ye.Ye., kand.geograf.nauk; YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Paleogeographical significance of remains of marine animals found on the Antarctic coast. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.16:23-25 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Bunger Hills region—Seals (Animals), Fossil)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

Unusual iceberg. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.16:39-40 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Icebergs)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

At what speed do winds corrode stones in Antarctica? Inform. biul. Sov. antark. ekxp. no.17:38-39 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Antarctic regions—Weathering)
(Antarctic regions—Winds)

YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Approximate calculation of the velocity of glacier stream movement by the width of the detached icebergs. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.19:15-17 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Antartic regions—Glaciers) (Icebergs)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

Disrespectful children. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.22: 61 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Ross Island (Ross Sea)--Penguins)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

One more puzzle of the Antarctic. Priroda 49 no.7:114 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Antarctic regions) (Seals(Animals))

YEVTEYEV, S. A., Cand. Geol.-Mineral. Sci. (diss) "Geological Activity of Glacial Cover of Eastern Antarctica," Moscow, 1961, 16 pp (Acad. of Construction and Architec. USSR, Instit. of Permafrost Studies) 180 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 258).

S/169/61/000/012/044/089
D228/D305

AUTHORS: Shumskiy, P. A., Kotlyakov, V. M., and Yevteyev, S. A.

TITLE: The glacier dome of Drigal'skiy Island

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 62, abstract 12V438 (V sb. Glyatsiol. issledovaniya. no. 6. M., AN SSSR, 1961, 45-69)

TEXT: The dome of Drigal'skiy Island (D) has been studied during four Soviet Antarctic expeditions. D lies on a submarine bank whose depth is 65 - 70 m and has a circular outline. Its area is 204 km^2, the highest point is 327 m above sea-level, and the average ice thickness is 300 m. The coast is an ice scarp with a height of 23 - 46 m. On the northern slope, the surface is oval; it is described by the formula:

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The glacier dome of...

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{H^{1.845}}{b^{1.845}} = 1 \quad ,$$

where x is the distance of a point from the center of D, H is the height of the point, and a and b are the oval's semi-axes. D is supplied as a result of precipitation during cyclone invasions accompanied by strong N.E. winds. In addition, a marked role in the alimentation is played by hoarfrost in view of the closeness of the open sea. Thanks to wind transportation, firstly, the accumulation is less than the amount of precipitation, and, secondly, there is more accumulation on the S.W. leeward slope of D than on the N.E. windward slope. Recalculated in terms of water, the accumulation equals 860 mm at the summit, 880 mm at a height of 200 m on the S.S.W. slope, and only 590 mm on the N.N.E. slope. Towards the edge of D on the

The glacier dome of...

N.N.E. slope, the accumulation decreases to 130 mm. On an average for the island, it equals 604 mm, or 123 million tons a year. There was little snow in 1958, but much in 1957; 1956 was an average year. From the center towards the edge of D, the density and solidity of the snow increase from 0.37 to 0.45 g/cm^3 and from 8.1 to 18.6 kg/cm^2 respectively. Because of the moist winds, the snow's solidity is greater than on the mainland. Radiational crusts appear on the surface towards the end of winter. The zones of ice-formation shift southwards in accordance with the asymmetry in the accumulation and melting (there is more melting on the northern slope). Above 180 - 250 m, there is a zone of recrystallization and infiltration where 5 - 25% of the annual layer of snow (only the summer snow) is covered by melting; below, there is a cold infiltration zone where melting and firn-formation embrace 55 - 100% of the annual layer of snow. The existence of a zone of infiltration and congelation is possible on the north-east coast. There is no

The glacier dome of...

ablation zone, nor is there any liquid run-off. At the center of D, the conversion of snow into ice lasts for about 50 years and is completed at a depth of approximately 60 m, whereas, at the edge, it is concluded in 30 - 35 years at a depth of 20 - 25 m. Differences in the winter and summer firn layers are reflected in the ice layering detectable in the ice scarps. The "winter" recrystallized ice is porous and white, its crystals having a complex form. The "summer" infiltrational ice is transparent, blue, and pore-impoverished, its crystals having a simple form. The growth gradient of crystals with depth is 0.114 mm/m for "winter" ice and 0.055 mm/m for "summer"ice. The crystal axes, of which 63 - 71% have a nearly vertical alignment and 25 - 33% have a nearly longitudinal direction, are regulated at the expense of movement. Only 4% of the crystals have their principal axes aligned in directions close to that of the transverse movement. "Winter" ice is better regulated than "summer" ice. The movement of ice relative to the center

The glacier dome of...

of D increases towards its periphery from 0 to 30 m/yr. The magnitude of the horizontal acceleration of movement changes in two waves--to which, according to the theory of movement, the waves must correspond in velocity and even in the direction of the change in the height of the surface (a reduction of 115 cm/yr. at the edge of D, but an increase of 45 cm/yr. at the ice-divide). According to calculations from P. A. Shumskiy's formulas of movement, the discharge force comprises 23% of the whole propellent force, the remaining 77% belonging to the diffluent force. The bed's coefficient of friction grows from 0.03 at the center of D to 0.05 at 2 km from the coast and then falls to zero at the sea edge. The glacier's gradient of tapering also correspondingly changes. Laminar movement is unique near the center of D; 1.5 km from its edge, block gliding constitutes 92% of its whole speed, this being practically 100% at the actual edge. The complete change of matter occurs during 1200 years. The expenditure of ice at the expense of movement is 277 million tons per annum, the mass deficit balance being

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The glacier dome of...

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D228/D305

154 million tons a year. In addition, 14.4 million tons is lost each year as a result of the recession of the edge of D (theoretically by 19 m/yr.). The overall yearly deficit equals 1/31' of the whole volume of ice. The recession of D may be explained either by the increased temperature and fluidity of the ice or by the subsidence of the outer shelf of Antarctica. A glaciologic map of D is given. 2 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 6/6

CHIZHOV, Oleg P., and KORYAKIN, V. S., Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow [1961 positions] - "Recent changes in the regime of Novaya Zemlya glaciation"

DOLGUSHIN, Leonid D., YEVTEYEV, Evgenii A., and KOTLYAKOV, V. M., Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow [1961] - "Current changes in the Antarctic ice sheet"

GROSVALD, M. G., and KHENKE, Anna N., Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow [1961] - "Recent changes and the mass-balance of the glaciers on Franz Joseph Land"

KOVALEV, Pavel V., Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy [1960] - "The fluctuations of glaciers in the Caucasus"

MAKAREVICH, K. G., Geography Section, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR [1960] - "The regime of glaciers in the Zailiyskiy Alatau in recent decades"

PAL'GOV, Nikolay N., Head, Geography Section, Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata [1961] - "The relation between glacier retreat and the position of the firn line with special reference to the Zentraluy Tuyuksu Glaciers"

TRENOV, Mikhail V., Professor, Tomsk State University imeni V. V. Kuybyshev [1960] - "On the role of summer snowfalls in the fluctuation of glaciers"

report to be submitted for the Symposium on the Variations of the Regime of Existing Glaciers, IASH (IUGG), Obergurgl, Austria, 10-18 Sep 1962.

YEVTEYEV, S.

Firn in sea water obtained in the McMurdo Ice Shelf. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.37:50 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(McMurdo region, Antarctica--Snow)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

Finds of seals' mummified corpses at high altitudes and far removed from the seashore in the McMurdo region, Antarctic. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser. geog. no.3:68-72 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(McMurdo sound region—Seals, Fossil)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

Twenty-five years of the Soviet drifting ice station "Severnyi Polius-1". Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.4:118-120 Jl-Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Drifting ice stations)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

Geological activity of the ice sheet of eastern Antarctica.
Geofiz.biul. no.12:61-68 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Antarctic regions--Ice)

YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Shape of the mountain peaks in the area of McMurdo Sound and the age of the Antarctic ice cover. Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.36:5-6 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions—Ice)
(McMurdo Sound—Mountains)

YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Marine-cut terraces along the coast of Antarctica.
Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.33:20-26 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Terraces (Geology))

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

French scientist's lecture at the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.3:150-151 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Greenland--Glaciology) (Kerguelen Islands--Glaciology)

YEVTEYEV, S.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Evolution of the marginal areas of the Antarctic ice cover.
Inform. biul. Sov. antark. eksp. no.39:5-8 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions—Ice)

DOLGUSHIN, L.D. (Moskva); YEVTEYEV, S.A. (Moskva); KRENKE, A.N. (Moskva); ROTOTAYEV, K.G. (Moskva); SVATKOV, N.M. (Moskva)

Recent advance of the Medvezhyi Glacier. Priroda 52 no.11: 85-92 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.

Glaciological research at the American Antarctic station of McMurdo. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 95 no.6:544-547 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YEVTEYEV, S.A.; AVSYUK, G.A., otv. red.; KOTLYAKOV, V.M., kand. geogr. nauk, otv. red.

[Collection of articles] Sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka." No.12. Geological work of the ice cap in eastern Antarctica] Geologicheskaia deiatel'nost' lednikovogo pokrova Vostochnoi Antarktidy. 1964. 119 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. IX razdel programmy MGG. Glyatsiologiya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Avsyuk).

YEVTEYEV, S.A.; LAZUKOV, G.I.;

Role of glacial isostasy in the crustal movements of the regions of recent and ancient glaciation. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser. geog. no. 2:24-3 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

YEVTEYEV, S. A.; LAZUKOV, G. I.

Significance of glacial isostasy in the crustal movements in glaciation areas. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 2:337-339 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A. A. Grigor'yevym.

DOLGUSHIN, L.D.; YEVTEYEV, S.A.; KRENKE, A.N.; ROTOTAYEV, K.P.; SVATKOV, N.M.

Periodical glacial surges and the recent advance of the Medvezhiy Glacier in the Pamirs. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:30-39 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

[illegible], A. [illegible]; ZAYTSEV, A. [illegible], Dnepropetrovsk ASSR; YEFREMENKOV, M. [illegible]; BRYK, N. [illegible]; [illegible], V. [illegible].

Exchange of experience. Radio no.4:20,33,36,39,40,53 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

Yevtayev V.A.

DONTSOV, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.A.; NATANZON, S.N.

Constant temperature control of clay bricks aided by remote-controlled electric thermometers. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.3:62-64 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Brickmaking) (Thermometry)

DONTSOV, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.A., mekhanik; NATANZON, S.N.

Automatic regulation of steam pressure in low-pressure boilers at brickmaking plants. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.5:55-56 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Nachal'nik otdela organizatsii truda Cheremushkinskogo kirpichnogo zavoda, Moskva 17 (for Natanzon). 2. Master elektrotsekha Cheremushkinskogo kirpichnogo zavoda, Moskva 17 (for Dontsov).
(Boilers) (Pressure regulators)

PERKUL', I.M.; YEVTEYEV, V.I.

Semiautomatic line for knocking up boxes. Trudy NIL Tary no.4:5-15 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Box making)

YEVTEYEV, V.I.; PERKUL', I.M.

Hydraulic nailing head unit for knocking up boxes. Trudy NIL Tary no.4:105-108 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Box making)

DEMINA, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.L.; KOVALENKO, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV, L.D.; CHEN' TSUN-MO [Ch'en TS'ung-mo]; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Nonobservable region in the dispersion relations for photoproduction] O nenabliudaemoi oblasti v dispersionnykh sootnosheniiakh dlia fotorozhdeniia. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 14 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Mesons) (Wave mechanics)

YEVTEYEV, Viktor Ivanovich; ZMETNYY, Aleksey Yakovlevich; NOVIKOV, Igor' Vladimirovich; AVDUYEVSKAYA, G.V., red.; ASHINA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Plotting of a perspective drawing; manual for teachers] Postroenie perspektivnogo risunka; posobie dlia uchitelei. Leningrad, Uchpedgiz, 1963. 198 p. (MIRA 17:1)

S/056/63/044/001/048/067
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Demina, N. V., Yevteyev, V. L., Kovalenko, V. A., Golov'yev, L. D., Khrenova, R. A., Ch'en Ts'ung-mo

TITLE: Derivation of the photoproduction amplitude from the dispersion relations

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 1, 1963, 272-283

TEXT: Expressions for the low-energy photoproduction amplitudes of pions on nucleons are derived when nucleon recoil is taken into account and the possible influence of the unobservable region is considered. Only the S- and P-waves are taken, these being obtained from the one-dimensional dispersion relations by the usual integral method (which yields the integral amplitudes) and by a differential method based on an expansion of the amplitude, near the threshold of the momentum transferred (that yields the differential amplitudes). The latter method offers various advantages over the integral method. The formulas are simpler and the contribution of the unobservable region is not explicitly contained in them. In the

Card 1/3

Derivation of the photoproduction ...

integral method, because of the narrow resonance, this contribution is very small below the resonance and very large above it; it is then comparable with the total contribution of the dispersion integral. A continuation into the unobservable region by way of a finite number of Legendre polynomials does not involve any notable errors in the partial amplitudes if the energy is below resonance, but above it the error increases with the energy. At 460 Mev, however, it is not higher that 1-2% for the contributions of the dispersion integrals in the S-wave amplitude and 10-20% in the P-wave amplitudes. The error arising in the differential method due to setting equal zero of the higher partial waves is ~1% for the dispersion integral contributions in the S-wave amplitudes and ~10% in the p-wave amplitudes. If nucleon recoil is ignored the differential and the integral methods yield the same results. If it is taken into account the results are very similar at low energies. The agreement between the theoretical results and experimental data is rather poor; for further investigations, it is suggested that $\pi\pi$-interaction be taken into account. There are 5 figures. The most important English-language references are: L. D. Solov'yev et al. Nucl. Phys., 4, 427, 1957; 5, 256, 1958; J. S. Ball. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 73, 1960; G. F. Chew et al. Phys. Rev. 106, 1337.

Card 2/3

Derivation of the photoproduction ... S/056/63/044/001/048/067
B102/B186

1957 and A. V. Yefremov et al. Nucl. Phys. 22, 202, 1961.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1962

Card 3/3

DEMINA, N.V.; YEVTEYEV, V.L.; KOVALENKO, V.A.; SOLOV'YEV, L.D.; KHRENOVA, R.A.; CHEN' TSUN-MO [Ch'en Ts'ung-mo]

Derivation of the photoproduction amplitude from dispersion relations. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.1:272-283 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy. (Nuclear reactions) (Mesons)

YEVTEYEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Computerized design of the electronic equipment of ships. Sudostroenie 30 no.7370 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:9)

YEVTEYEV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of computer techniques in shipbuilding (from "Electronics," no.12, 1962., "Marine Engineer and Naval Architect," no.1035, 1962). Sudostroenie 29 no.3:57 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(United States—Electronic computers)
(Shipbuilding)

YEVTEYEV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.A., inzh.

Using computing machines in ship control systems. Sudostroenie 29 no.9:65-67 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

YEVTEYEV, V. Z., Eng.

Furniture Industry

Raise the level of technological quotas in furniture factories. Der. i lesokhim. prom. 1, No. 8, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

NISMAN, Aleksandr Yefimovich; YEVTEYEV, V.Z., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Accounting in the automobile road system] Bukhgalterskii uchet v dorozhnom khoziaistve. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1956. 347 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Roads--Maintenance and repair) (Accounting)

YEVTEYEV, Vasiliy Zakharovich; BENENSON, G.M., redaktor; KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Lowering costs in industrial operations; experience of the No.3 Moscow Furniture Factory] Snizhenie sebestoimosti na proizvodstvennykh operatsiiakh; opyt Moskovskoi mebel'noi fabriki No. 3. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1955. 29 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Furniture industry)

YEVTEYEV, V.Z., inzhener.

A new chisel designed for ornamental leaf wood carving. Der. prom.4 no.1:24 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Moskovskaya mebel'naya fabrika No.3
(Chisels)

NIKONOV, Petr Vasil'yevich; YEVTEYEV, V.Z., redaktor; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Analysis of the economic activity of highway management departments] Analiz khozyaistvennoi deiatel'nosti dorozhnykh eksploatatsionnykh khoziaistv. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1956. 198 p. (Roads--Maintenance and repair) (MLRA 9:6)

GERASIMENKO, N.I.; KLIONER, L.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.

Value of selective angiography of a collapsed lung in chronic empyema. Grud. khir. 2 no.3:55-59 My-Je '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz legochnogo otdeleniya (zav. N.I. Gerasimenko) Instituta grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev).
(LUNGS--COLLAPSE)
(EMPYEMA)
(LUNGS--RADIOGRAPHY)

BURAKOVSKIY, V.I.; MURAV'YEV, M.V.; GEL'SHTEYN, G.G.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; LAGUTINA, A.I.; ROMASHOV, F.N.; RYABOV, G.A.; ROSLAVLEVA, N.G.; TERENT'YEVA, L.M.; SHPUGA, O.G.

Operation on the "dry" heart during hypothermia in patients with congenital heart defects. Grud.khir. no.3:3-14 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz otdeleniya zabolevaniya serdtsa i sosudov u detey (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.I. Burakovskiy) Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva, Leningradskiy prosp., d.8. Institut grudnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

(HEART--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES) (HYPOTHERMIA)
(PERFUSION PUMP (HEART))

MURAV'YEV, M. V.; YEVTEYEV, Yu. V.

Case of coarctation of the pulmonary artery. Grud. khir. no.2: 75-77 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S. A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akad. A. N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

(PULMONARY ARTERY--DISEASES)

BURAKOVKIY, V.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; LYUDE, M.N.

Congenital stenosis of the aortic orifice; preliminary report. Grud.khir. 5 no.1:56-65 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav.-kand.med. nauk. V.I.Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. -prof. S.A.Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel'- akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR.
(AORTA---ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)
(AORTA---SURGERY)

BURAKOVSKIY, V.I.; MURAV'YEV, M.V.; ROMASHOV, F.N.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.

Tetralogy of Fallot; clinical aspects, diagnosis, surgical treatment. Grudn. khir. 5 no.3:3-8 My-Je '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - doktor med. nauk V.I.Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva V-49, Leninskiy prosp., d.8. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; KONSTANTINOV, B.A.; SYUY LE-TYAN' [Hsu-Le-t'ien]

Transposition of the aorta and pulmonary artery; clinical aspects, diagnosis, surgical treatment. Grund. khir. 5 no.4:3-12 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk V.I.Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres avtorov: Moskva V-49, Leninskiy prosp., d.8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

MURAV'YEV, M.V. (Moskva, Lopukhinskiy pereulok, d.6, kv.1); ROKASHOV, P.N.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.

Diagnosis of atresia of the tricuspid valve and its surgical treatment. Grudn. khir. 4 no.5:39-44 S-O'62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta grudnoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR.

YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; PIPIYA, V.I.

Angiocardiographic picture of isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery. Vest. khir. 92 no.3:31-38 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz otdeleniya vrozhdennykh porokov serdtsa (zav. - kand.med.nauk V.I. Burakovskiy) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy nukovoditel' - akademik A.N.Bakulev) AMN SSSR. Adres Yevteyeva, Moskva, Leninskiy prospekt 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

PIPIYA, V.I.; YEVTEYEV, Yu.V.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.P.

Hemodynamics in isolated stenosis of the pulmonary artery.
Grud. khir. 6 no.5:19-25 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir.- prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Adres avtorov: Moskva, V-49, Leninskiy prospekt, dom 8, Institut serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii.

VOSKRESENSKIY, S.S.; POSTOLENKO, G.A.; SIMONOV, Yu.G.; PATYK-KARA, N.G.; ANAN'YEV, G.S.; PIMENOVA, R.Ye.; YEVTEYEVA, I.S.; KUZNETSOVA, L.T.; SOROKINA, Ye.P.; ZORIN, L.V.; SLADKOPEVTSEV, S.A.; ARISTARKHOVA, L.B.; MEDVEDEVA, N.K.; LOPATINA L.I., red.

[Geomorphological studies; work experience in southeastern Transbaikalia, eastern Fergana, central Kazakhstan, and the Caspian Lowland] Geomorfologicheskie issledovaniia; opyt rabot v IUgo-Vostochnom Zabaikal'e, Vostochnoi Fergane, TSentral'nom Kazakhstane i Prikaspiiskoi nizmennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1965. 275 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 12[illegible]-66 EWT(l)/FS[illegible] IJP(c) JS-[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AT5019953 UR/2531/65/000/177/0064/0066

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, S. I.; Yevteyeva, Z. A.

TITLE: Amplitude-frequency and phase characteristics of very distant atmospherics

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 177, Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo (Atmospheric electricity), 1965, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: atmospherics, radio noise, atmospheric radio noise, radio noise measurement

ABSTRACT: The results of a spectral analysis of atmospherics arriving from distances of 5000—6000 km from the point of reception are presented. The recording apparatus operated in the 2[illegible] cps—200-kc range with 600-usec scanning duration. A prominent amplitude minimum was noted at 2.5—3 kc, suggesting the presence of significant absorption in that frequency range. Maximum intensities were observed at 8—10 kc. A direct dependence of phase on frequency was found. [illegible] art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

Card 1/[illegible]

L 0173-66

ACCESSION NR: AT3019953

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: ES, EC

ATD PRESS: 4086

2/2

Card 2/2

L 11791-66 EWT(1)/FCC

ACCESSION NR: AT5019954 UR/2531/65/000/177/0067/0068

AUTHOR: Andreyeva, S. I.; Yevteyeva, K. A.

TITLE: Amplitude-frequency spectra of near atmospherics

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 177, 1965. Atmosfernoye elektrichestvo (Atmospheric electricity), 67-68

TOPIC TAGS: atmospherics, radio noise, radio noise measurement, atmospheric radio noise

ABSTRACT: The results of a spectral analysis of near atmospherics is presented. The data were obtained from five direction finders operating at 20 cps—200 kc with 200- μsec scanning duration. Eleven atmospherics located at 80—150 km from the observation points and characterized by abrupt fronts were chosen for processing by the harmonic analyzer. All of the chosen atmospherics exhibited a smooth secondary quasi-half-period with an amplitude greater than that of

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L 01791-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5019954

the primary. Maximum amplitudes were noted at 3—6 kc, and the secondary maximum was evident at 30—40 kc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [TS]

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 44 55 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4085

Card 2/2

YEVTEYEVA, O.G.

Mutual solubility of the hydrates of lithium and sodium oxides in water at 30°C. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser. khim. nauk no.2:143-145 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh osnov pererabotki mineral'nogo syr'ya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted March 10, 1964.

BONDARENKO, M.T.; YEVTEYEVA, O.G.; PERSON, N.A.

Obtaining the curves of electric logging by way of interpolation. Razved. geofiz. no.4:88-93 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

YEVTEYEVA, Ya.; VOLKOV, G.

All-woven driving belts made of synthetic fibers. Mashinostroitel' no.1:27 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Belts and belting)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

YEVTEYEV-VOL'SKIY, I.

I follow the yoga system of exercising. Znan. sila 33 no. 5:15-16 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Physical education and training)
(Yoga)

YEVTEYEVA, A.

STOLYAROV, Yn.; YEVTEYEVA, A.

Fixed prices for food. Obshchestv. pit. no.3:57-59 Mr '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik planovo-finansovogo otdela "Ukrrestorantrest" (for Stolyarov). 2. Nachal'nik planovo-ekonomicheskogo otdela respublikanskoy kontory "Ukrobshchepit" (for Yevteyeva).
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

YEVTYEYEVA, A. A.

29920

Ustoychivost' Bacteria Coli k vozdyeystviyam myekotorykh faktorov vnyeshchnyey sryedy. Trudy boronyezhsk. Zoovyetin - ta T. XI, 1948, S. 223-25

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 40

DORONIN, V.M., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: OVCHARENKO, M.I., tekhnik; YEVTEYEVA, A.M., tekhnik

Heat treatment and the mechanical properties of 1Kh12N2VMF steel. (MIRA 16:2)
Stal' 23 no.2:162-166 F '63.
(Chromium-nickel steel--Heat treatment)

MEYERSON, G.A.; SAMSONOV, G.V.; KOTEL'NIKOV, R.B.; VOYNOVA, M.S.; YEVTEYEVA, I.N.; KRASNENKOVA, S.D.

High melting borides of the transition group metal alloys. Zhur. neorg.khim. 3 no.4:898-903 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M.I. Kalinina.
(Borides) (Alloys)

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1916

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimii bora, 1955

Bor; trudy Konferentsii po khimii bora i yego soyedineniy (Boron; Transactions of the Conference on the Chemistry of Boron and Its Compounds) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 189 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed.: G.P. Luchinskiy; Tech. Ed.: N.S. Lur'ye.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, as well as for industrial personnel working with boron and its compounds.

COVERAGE: This collection contains 24 studies on the chemistry, crystalline structure, physicochemical properties, and technology of boron and its compounds. Twenty-two of the studies were presented at the All-Union Conference on Boron Chemistry, held at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov) in

~~Boron; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/1916~~

December 1955. Two of these articles deal with the thermochemistry of boron. The two studies on "borundum" production are being published for the first time. The studies are well illustrated and accompanied by bibliographies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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78-3-4-11/38

AUTHORS: Meyerson, G. A., Samsonov, G. V., Kotel'nikov, R. B., Voynova, M. S., Yevteyeva, I. P., Krasnenkova, S. D.

TITLE: Some Properties of Alloys of the Metals of the Transition Group With High-Melting Borides (Nekotoryye svoystva splavov boridov tugoplavkikh metallov perekhodnykh grupp)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 4, pp. 898-903 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper investigations of the alloys with the systems TiB_2-CrB_2, TiB_2-W_2B_5 and ZrB_2-CrB_2 were carried out. Finely powdered borides of TiB_2, ZrB_2, CrB_2 and W_2B_5 were produced by vacuum-technique methods. The alloys of the system TiB_2-CrB_2 have monophase structure in all intervals of the composition. The alloys of the systems TiB_2-W_2B_5 and ZrB_2-CrB_2 are biphase.
The alloys were investigated with respect to microhardness and it was found that the alloys of the system TiB_2-CrB_2 at 80 Mol% TiB_2 have a maximum microhardness of 4200 kg/mm^2. The curves of microhardness of the systems TiB_2-W_2B_5 and ZrB_2-CrB_2 have the characteristic shape of biphase alloys. With all systems also the metallographic and radiographic

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Some Properties of Alloys of the Metals of the Transition Group With High-Melting Borides

investigation was carried out. In the system TiB_2-CrB_2 continuous series of solid solutions occur, and in the systems TiB_2-W_2B_5 and ZrB_2-CrB_2 the solubility is limited. The solubility of TiB_2 in W_2B_5 and of W_2B_5 in TiB_2 never exceeds 10 or 5 mol%, respectively. The solubility of ZrB_2 in CrB_2 is about 2mol%, of CrB_2 in ZrB_2 it is very small. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 18 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M. I. Kalinina
(Moscow Institute for Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

YEVTEYEVA, I. P.

18 6100

69391
SOV/137-59-4-8001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 4, p 92 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Meyerson, G.A., Samsonov, G.V., Kotel'nikov, R.B., Voynova, M.S., Yevteyeva, I.P., Krasnenkova, S.D.

TITLE: Some Properties of Alloys in TiB_2 - CrB, TiB_2 - W_2B_5 and ZrB - CrB_2 Systems

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va tsvetn. metallurgii, Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1958, Nr 29, pp 323 - 338

ABSTRACT: Detailed information is given on results and methods of the experimental investigation into TiB_2 - CrB, TiB_2 - W_2B_5, ZrB - CrB_2 systems. Initial borides were prepared by the vacuum-thermal method, and the alloys (over 5 - 10 mol %) were obtained by hot-pressed sintering of boride powder mixtures. After hot pressing all the specimens were annealed at 2,000 - 2,100°C for 3 - 4 hours. The authors carried out metallographic, durometric and roentgeno-structural investigations; the thermal coefficient of linear expansion β was determined, as well as oxidation kinetics at 1,000°C, and the depth of corrosion; strength characteristics (σ_b, $\sigma_{b\ compr.}$) of plain borides were also determined at room temperatures.

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The results obtained are used to the conclusion that continuous series of solid solutions exist in the TiB_2 - CrB_2 system; and that solid solutions of limited solubility are present in the TiB_2-W_2B_5 and ZrB_2-CrB_2 systems. The authors discuss in detail results of oxidation kinetics; decrease in overweight and in corrosion depth was observed in boride alloys, as compared to plain borides. Heat resistance of borides is higher than that of carbides, but lower than that of Mo silicide. The authors advance the hypothesis that in boride oxidation "self-healing" of the cinder takes place by the filling-up of defects with oxidation products (MeO - B_2O_3). This is confirmed by investigations into the cinder structure on the prepared areas and oblique cuts. These investigations showed also that in the majority of cases multilayer cinder is being formed, containing in its internal layers lower oxides (TiO, ZrO, WO_2).

N.A.

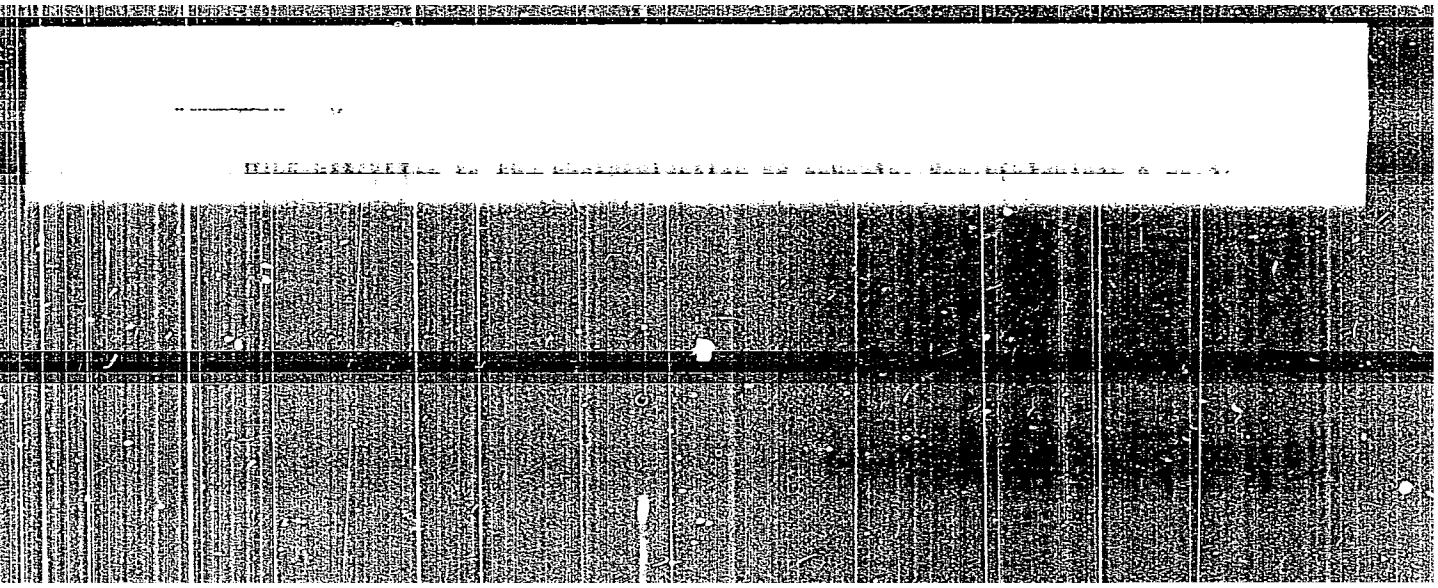
Card 2/2

YEVTEYEVA, M.

Education of Children

Trade-unions' care for the education of children, Prof. soiuzy, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.



88472

Tantalum Analogue of Phosphonitrile Chloride S/078/61/006/001/004/019
B017/B054

Ta : N : Cl = 1 : 0.99 : 2.20. This ratio suggests the existence of $TaNCl_2$. A phase analysis confirmed the existence of this compound. $TaNCl_2$ is a yellowish-green, air-resistant powder, insoluble in mineral acids with the exception of HF. By boiling with concentrated alkali hydroxide, $TaNCl_2$ decomposes with formation of tantalum hydroxide. In organic solvents, $TaNCl_2$ is nearly insoluble; no decomposition occurs on heating to 500°C.

There are 1 table and 12 references: 5 Soviet, 2 US, and 7 German.

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1960

Card 2/2

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.I.; YEVTEYEVA, N.M.; IVANOVA, S.N.; KOLBASOVA, I.M.; MARTYNOVA, Ye.A.

Tin organic compounds as seed disinfectants. [Trudy] NIUIF no.171:131-134 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Tin organic compounds) (Seeds--Disinfection)

17 (2)

AUTHORS: Gar, K. A., Yevteyeva, N. V., Andreyeva, Ye. I.

SOV/20-127-6-41/51

TITLE: On the Fungicidal Activity of the δ-Isomer and of the Mixtures of δ- and ∫-Isomers of Hexachlorocyclohexane

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1290 - 1293 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The outstanding insecticidal properties of the ∫-isomer of the compound mentioned in the title facilitated the production of a number of chemical insecticides for agriculture as well as for veterinary and sanitary disinfection (insect killing). Commercial hexachlorocyclohexane contains 6 isomers. The content of ∫-isomer, which is practically the only insecticide, amounts to 10-12%. Many procedures have recently been developed for the purpose of raising the content of ∫-isomer. The non-toxic isomers are mostly removed by means of extraction by organic solvents. They may then be further used. Preparations enriched in this way are not only more active but they also change the taste of the crops less than commercial hexachlorocyclohexane. These enriched preparations are particularly important and valuable for seed treatment. In this connection, and in view

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On the Fungicidal Activity of the δ-Isomer and of the Mixtures of δ- and ∫-Isomers of Hexachlorocyclohexane

SOV/20-127-6-41/51

of the hypothesis on the poisoning of living organisms by K. A. Gar (Ref 1), the authors carried out a thorough investigation of the remaining isomers, particularly of their fungitigation and bactericidal activity. The results obtained were not only interesting but they instigated further investigations of this problem. It was ascertained that the α- and β-isomers have practically no activity whereas the ∫-, and particularly the δ-isomers possess fungicidal properties, the toxicity of the latter being very specific for microorganisms. Figure 1 shows photographs of the Petri dishes in which spores and mycelia of the fungi Fusarium and Diplodia were sown upon potato-dextrose-agar with addition of 0.05; 0.01 and 0.002% ∫- and δ-isomers. The addition of ∫-isomer to the nutrient medium inhibited the growth of the colonies only in the case of Diplodia zeae (Schw.) Lev. The δ-isomer, on the other hand, caused either a complete or an extensive suppression of growth in all species of fungi investigated (D.zeae, Fusarium oxysporum, Botrytis sp., a species of penicillium, yeast, etc). The strongest inhibition by medium concentrations is worth mentioning. This particular effect of the two isomers suggests the capability of

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forming so-called tong-like complex compounds with some metals which participate in these or other ferment systems (Ref 3). On the basis of the results obtained, informative field experiments were carried out at the Dolgoprudnaya agrokhimicheskaya stantsiya (Dolgoprudnaya Agrochemical Station) of the Institute mentioned under "Association" (Tables 1 and 2). The treatment of the wheat- and linseeds favored their germinating power, and greatly reduced the affection by fusariosis, or fusariosis and polysporosis respectively. Wheat was fully relieved of wheat smut (Tilletia tritici). The effect was even better than that of the mercury preparations. Doctor R. Smrzh, Yu. N. Bezobrazov, and A. V. Molchanov supplied samples of the preparations. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungicidam (Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides)

PRESENTED: May 5, 1959, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1959

GAR, K.A.; DOBROKHOTOVA, N.M.; YEVTEYEVA, N.V.

Studying the processes of penetration and metabolism of some organic insecticides in insects and plants. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:5-6 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Insecticides) (Succinic dehydrogenase)

S/020/60/132/02/28/067
B011/B002

AUTHORS: Boldyrev, B. G., Gar, K. A., Yevteyeva, N. V.

TITLE: Esters of Thiosulfonic Acids as New Fungicides

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 2, pp. 346-348

TEXT: Esters (I) of thiosulfonic acids are effective against microorganisms within a wide range. They also stimulate the development of plants thus increasing harvest. The authors investigated the fungicidal properties of methyl esters of alkanethiosulfonic acids (III), and the trichloromethyl esters (IV) of these acids. The authors do not agree with the American investigators (Ref. 3) as regards the assumption that the fungicidal effects of trichloromethyl esters of different thiosulfonic acids are the same, regardless of the nature of the radical (Formula IV). This was disproved by the authors (see below). They also tested some aryl esters (V) and (VI) of alkane- and arene-thiosulfonic acids. The fungicidal action of all these esters was tested in the toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya (Toxicological Laboratory) of the Institute imeni Ya. V. Samoylov (see Association) in the following species of fungi: Diplodia zeae, Alternaria radicina, Verticilium dahliae, Fusarium vasinfectum and Fusarium

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oxysporum. Certain concentrations of these preparations dissolved in acetone, were introduced into agar nutritive media, into which the fungi then were sown. The action of the esters was determined after 5 days. Similar experiments with equal concentrations of Figon, Kaptan, and Tsineb were conducted for comparison. Table 1 shows that trichloromethyl esters of alkanethiosulfonic acids are the most effective among all substances examined (I). During experiments in vitro they had a much better effect than similar esters of arenethiosulfonic acids. This action, however, is not due to the trichloromethyl group; the substitution of chlorine atoms by hydrogen atoms influences the activity of the compounds under consideration. The special effect of the nature of the acid radical R becomes evident during transition into the aryl esters of thiosulfonic acids (V) and (VI). While the aryl esters of methane- and ethanethiosulfonic acids (Table 1, No. 10-13) are still strongly fungicidal and even surpass the trichloromethyl esters of arenethiosulfonic acids (No. 7-9) in their action, aryl esters (VI) are considerably less active than other esters (I). Some of them, however, are not inferior to fungicides as active as Kaptan. The esters discussed here, particularly those of alkanethiosulfonic acids are thus highly active fungicides and are worth further investigation. The action of the fungicides was investigated in the Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR (Institute of

Esters of Thiosulfonic Acids as New Fungicides

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Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR). There are 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (L'vov Polytechnical Institute). Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam im. Ya. V. Samoylova (Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insecto-fungicides imeni Ya. V. Samoylov)

PRESENTED: January 13, 1960, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 3, 1960

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YEVTEYEVA, O. G.

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Journal of the American
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(3)

Method of determining SO_2 in the gas phase. I. S. Lileev and O. G. Evteeva. *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Zapadno-Sibirskii Filial, Trudy Khim.-Met. Inst.*, No. 3, 27–30 (1949).—The gas stream containing the SO_2 passes through a Drexel flask containing water with a few drops of starch solution and one drop of titrated I_2 solution. As the solution becomes discolored, titrated I_2 solution is added dropwise from a burette mounted on the flask to maintain the violet coloration. Any I_2 carried away by the gas stream is absorbed by hyposulfite solution. Unreacted SO_2 is absorbed in a flask containing titrated I_2 solution. The method is particularly suitable for studying the kinetics of reactions taking place during the sintering of alumina-sulfate mixtures.

B.Z.K.